

THE

American Missionary.

"GO YE INTO ALL THE WORLD AND PREACH THE GOSPEL TO EVERY CREATURE."

MISSIONS & SCHOOLS
AMONG THE
FREEDMEN
AND ABROAD.

HE HATH SENT ME...TO PREACH DELIVERANCE TO THE CAPTIVES...TO SET AT LIBERTY THEM THAT ARE DEVISED.

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JANUARY, 1870.

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Constitution of the American Missionary Association.

Incorporated January 30, 1849.

ART. I. This Society shall be called "THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION."

ART. II. The object of this Association shall be to conduct Christian missionary and educational operations, and diffuse a knowledge of the Holy Scriptures in our own and other countries which are destitute of them, or which present open and urgent fields of effort.

ART. III. Any person of evangelical sentiments,* who professes faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, who is not a slaveholder, or in the practice of other immoralities, and who contributes to the funds, may become a member of the Society; and by the payment of thirty dollars, a life member; provided, that children and others who have not professed their faith, may be constituted life members without the privilege of voting.

ART. IV. This Society shall meet annually, in the month of September, October, or November, for the election of officers and the transaction of other business at such time and place as shall be designated by the Executive Committee.

ART. V. The annual meeting shall be constituted of the regular officers and members of the Society at the time of such meeting, and of delegates from churches, local missionary societies, and other co-operating bodies—each body being entitled to one representative.

ART. VI. The officers of the Society shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, a Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, two Auditors, and an Executive Committee of not less than twelve, of which the Corresponding Secretaries and Treasurer shall be ex-officio members.

ART. VII. To the Executive Committee shall belong the collecting and disbursing of funds; the appointing, counseling, sustaining, and dismissing (for just and sufficient reasons) missionaries and agents; the selection of missionary fields; and, in general, the transaction of all such business as usually appertains to the executive committees of missionary and other benevolent societies; the Committee to exercise no ecclesiastical jurisdiction over the missionaries; and its doings to be subject always to the revision of the annual meeting, which shall, by a reference mutually chosen, always entertain the complaints of any aggrieved agent or missionary; and the decision of such reference shall be final.

The Executive Committee shall have authority to fill all vacancies occurring among the officers between the regular annual meetings; to apply, if they see fit, to any State Legislature for acts of incorporation; to fix the compensation, where any is given, of all officers, agents, missionaries, or others in the employment of the Society; to make provision, if any, for disabled missionaries, and for the widows and children of such as are deceased; and to call, in all parts of the country, at their discretion, special and general conventions of the friends of missions, with a view to the diffusion of the missionary spirit, and the general and vigorous promotion of the missionary work.

Five members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for transacting business.

ART. VIII. This Society, in collecting funds, in appointing officers, agents, and missionaries, and in selecting fields of labor, and conducting the missionary work, will endeavor particularly to discountenance slavery, by refusing to receive the known fruits of unrequited labor, or to welcome to its employment those who hold their fellow-beings as slaves.

ART. IX. Missionary bodies, churches, or individuals, agreeing to the principles of this Society, and wishing to appoint and sustain missionaries of their own, shall be entitled to do so through the agency of the Executive Committee, on terms mutually agreed upon.

ART. X. No amendment shall be made in this Constitution without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present at a regular annual meeting; nor unless the proposed amendment has been submitted to a previous meeting, or to the Executive Committee in season to be published by them (as it shall be their duty to do, if so submitted,) in the regular official notification of the meeting.

*By evangelical sentiments we understand, among others, a belief in the guilty and lost condition of all men without a Saviour; the Supreme Deity, Incarnation, and Atoning Sacrifice of Jesus Christ, the only Saviour of the world; the necessity of regeneration by the Holy Spirit, repentance, faith, and holy obedience, in order to salvation; the immortality of the soul; and the retributions of the judgment in the eternal punishment of the wicked, and salvation of the righteous.

American Missionary.

VOL. XIV.

JANUARY, 1870.

NO. 1.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

F R E E D M E N .

CONVENTION OF MINISTERS

AT CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

In accordance with a previous call, a convention of ministers and delegates was held at Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 24th, 25th and 26th. We have received a full report of the meeting, but are obliged to abridge it greatly.

There were present Revs. H. E. Brown, J. A. Bedient, J. E. Cowan, from Ala.; Rev. Gabriel Burdett, E. H. Fairchild, (President of Berea College,) J. G. Fee, from Kentucky; Rev. M. E. Strieby, Secretary A. M. A., New York; Revs. H. S. Bennett, T. E. Bliss, P. S. Feemster, W. W. Mallory and E. O. Tade, Tennessee; Rev. Edward Bull, North Carolina; Rev. E. M. Cravath, Dist. Sec. A. M. A., Ohio; Rev. S. C. Feemster, Mississippi; J. W. Healy, Louisiana, and C. W. Francis, G. A. Hood, E. E. Rogers, from Georgia, and five delegates.

Revs. T. M. King and John Reding, of Chattanooga, were invited to sit as corresponding members.

After the customary business formalities, and a half hour spent in prayer, the following subjects were successively discussed: The establishment of a paper for the South; Hymn Books for Southern Churches; Church Planting; Associations and Conferences; Church Support.

Relative to the subject of Church

Planting, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, In the Providence of God, the South has now become a field which is inviting immigration from the old world and the North: And,

Whereas, A large element of her population is already being reached by educational and religious influences, and the Macedonian cry is heard coming from various new and unoccupied fields, and whereas the work which has thus far been accomplished gives great encouragement for the future, therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention of Congregational ministers and teachers, recognizes the call thus extended, and humbly accepts the mission, so far as we may be able, seeking divine assistance, to fulfil worthily the trust committed to our hands.

Resolved, That in the fulfilment of this trust, we feel it to be our first duty to lay broad and deep the foundations of the faith and church polity of the Pilgrims, which we believe to be scriptural, and most in accordance with the customs and usages of the primitive apostolic churches. * * * * *

Resolved, That the Congregational polity, based as it is upon the intelligence of the people, necessitates the establishment of good schools, side by side, with the churches, and we have little faith in any efforts for the welfare of the colored people in the South which are not led by intelligent ministers and teachers, and which do not seek directly the intellectual elevation of the masses.

The convention listened to an interesting narrative of the condition of the churches; and various topics bearing upon the missionary work among the Freedmen were discussed.

The establishment of a newspaper for the South was referred after discussion, to a committee, consisting of Revs. J. W. Healy, T. E. Bliss, C. W. Francis, H. S. Bennett, G. A. Hood and ——— Strickland, with power to act.

LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS.

The committee to whom had been referred the subject of Associations and Conferences reported, and it was resolved to organize local conferences, having as centres, New Orleans, La.; Nashville, Tenn.; Atlanta, Ga.; and Charleston, S. C. The proposal for a general conference was referred to these local conferences.

A resolution of caution against the wiles of Papacy and the allurements of secret societies was adopted; and a vote passed thanking the citizens of Chattanooga, and the various railroads of the South for courtesy shown members of the convention.

Our report states that the devotional element throughout the session was strong. The tide of feeling began to rise with the first exercises, and grew steadily till the last. All seemed impressed with a sense of the magnitude and greatness of their work. They felt that if the schools in which they are interested are *beginnings*, they yet have already accomplished much; the churches if small, are vigorous, and in view of all that is doing, a hopeful feeling prevailed.

NARRATIVES OF THE CHURCHES.

ATLANTA, GA.

The Church at Atlanta, Rev. C. W. Frances, pastor, was organized June 2, 1867, with seven members. Since that time its growth has been rapid; it now numbers sixty-three, thirty-seven males and twenty-six females. The most of them are young, and students in the university. Additions to the church within the past year numbered twelve. The Sabbath school numbers three hundred. Prayer meetings are interesting

and profitable. The contributions for the past year were \$250. The prospects for the future are very promising.

BEREA, KY.

The Church at Berea, Ky., was reported by Rev. J. G. Fee. It has had an existence thirteen years. It is known simply as a Church of Christ. It was pledged to bear testimony against slavery, and therefore had no fellowship with slaveholders. At the beginning of the war the Church was broken up. After the war closed, the Church and school were re-established. We have now a membership of sixty-eight, and a Sabbath school of one hundred and seventy. The Church is partly white and partly colored, so is the Sabbath and the day schools. The colored and white students are perfectly harmonious. The prospects for the winter are good. Several persons are deeply serious. Of the three hundred students who have attended our school during the past year, about one half are white.

CAMP NELSON, KY.

Rev. Gabriel Burdett said the Church was organized in September, 1864, on the basis of union as a Church of Christ. Many were added during the fall of 1864, and the spring of 1865. In the fall of 1865 the Church was disorganized. The school was broken up in the fall of 1866, the teacher was driven out by guerilla bands, and the place almost abandoned. In the winter of 1867 a re-organization of the scattered fragments was begun. Since then more than a hundred have been added to the Church. During the summer of 1867, there were more than eighty conversions. The interest is increasing; the Church is in a flourishing condition. We have one hundred and eighty-five members; some of whom live five and six miles away. The Sabbath school numbers about seventy-five; the day school from fifty to sixty. Some of the members use tobacco. We have not a single drunkard

in the whole community. No man attempts to open a liquor shop.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

The Church at Chattanooga, reported through Rev. E. O. Tade. The church was organized June 9th, 1867, with seventeen members. We have had up to the present, thirty-nine members, three have died, and from two we have withdrawn fellowship. The Church has had some hard struggles, because it sought to take a high position. We have not a single drunkard—not one who uses tobacco. We have fought the idea of caste, and urged that we are all one in Christ Jesus. Our Sabbath school is not so large as it has been, because our brethren have been starting Sabbath schools, and we help them. Our Church is a power. It has been the means of helping the white Churches. We have filled the county with colored teachers, and have tried to leave the impression that a person is not fit to teach school unless he is a Christian. In consequence we have had only two teachers out who are not Christians. We have organized two mission schools. Our Sabbath school numbers five hundred; there is in it a good deal of interest, which is increasing.

MACON, GA.

The Church at Macon, Ga., was reported by Rev. E. E. Rogers. It was organized April, 1868, with thirty-seven members, of whom twenty-seven were colored. The members are very efficient. We have neighborhood prayer meetings, which are very successful, and a union prayer meeting very interesting and profitable, and a Sabbath school of one hundred and fifty, and the number increases as winter sets in. We have no intercourse with the whites. They let us alone. Our hope is in the young people.

BEAUFORT, N. C.

Rev. Edward Bull, from Beaufort, N. C., said: I came down to Beaufort

this fall. Our buildings are not in order. We have four teachers. The school began with eighty scholars. We have now two hundred—not nearly all who should attend. We look for one hundred more by Christmas. We have no Church. There are five Churches in the place, three white, two colored. Two-thirds are colored of the twenty-five hundred inhabitants. The colored people work harder on the Sabbath than on any other day in the week. Our teachers have heretofore taught in the Methodist Sabbath school. We commenced a school of our own two weeks ago. We have a meeting on Saturday for conference and prayer. Thus every thing is in its first stages.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

The Church at Nashville, reported by Rev. H. S. Bennett, is a union Church, organized to harmonize the views of the workers on the ground, who were of several different denominations. When organized March 22, 1868, it had twenty-four members, eleven of whom were white. It now numbers forty-three—almost all of whom are young people. Since the Church was organized, the Spirit has been present many times. A revival occurred just before the organization, which resulted in the conversion of twenty-five or more. For the past three years conversions have taken place every month. A deep religious interest began three or four weeks ago, and up to the present time fifteen or eighteen have professed their faith in Christ. Many more are interested, and the good work goes on. The teachers who have been in the school since the beginning say that the feeling has never been deeper or more wide spread. The Church is growing in the estimation of the people. Opposition is fast dying away. When the young people are invited to Christ, they are given to understand that they are at liberty to join the Church where they please. This gives us access

to them, as many more have joined other churches than ours. Of the twenty-five converted at the organization of the Church, we received five or six. The young people are taught to work for Christ. I am superintendent of a Sabbath school in the State Prison, of three hundred and seventy-five convicts; of the forty teachers, about seventeen are students in Fisk University. When our pupils go out to teach, they start Sabbath schools and prayer meetings.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

The *First Church*, at Memphis, reported by Rev. T. E. Bliss, was organized at the close of the war. It has had one hundred members and now numbers about seventy. The Sabbath school has about the same number. We have built our own church at an expense of \$6000, with assistance from the Congregational Union. We have suffered much from the emigration of our members. More than three-fourths of the Northern people have left the city since the war. Forty or more have gone from my own congregation. We hope that the good time is just begun; but the brethren can have little idea of the difficulties we have had. We are now recognized by the Southern Churches. Bitter feelings are melting away. The attitude of the press is changing toward us. We treat colored applicants for church membership precisely as we do others.

Rev. T. E. Bliss reported for the Second Church, in the absence of Rev. W. W. Mallory, pastor. It has a membership of forty-six. Some of my own members go and assist in Bro. M.'s Sabbath school. The colored people have diminished in numbers; at the close of the war there were seventeen thousand in the city, now there are about ten thousand. There is fraternal intercourse between us. The Sabbath school of Bro. Mallory numbers two hundred.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

The condition of the Churches at New

Orleans was not given, because Rev. J. W. Healy was called away before he could report. From private conversation with him, however, the following facts were brought out.

The white Church has more than doubled its membership. It now thinks of colonizing, and has called Rev. Mr. Reed, from Winona, to be its pastor. Its influence in sustaining a pure gospel and an independent pulpit is most potent and healthful.

Fourteen Congregational Churches have been organized among the colored people in and about New Orleans. Many of these are very promising. Affairs in New Orleans are in a hopeful state.

SAVANNAH, GA.

Rev. G. A. Hood reported for Savannah. Our Church is yet small. Our work for this year is to put up a small building. The Church was organized in March, and has had two revivals. The congregation numbers about sixty, sometimes eighty or ninety. The colored people are a good deal controlled by the rebels. In the last election the colored people cast two hundred and thirteen democratic votes. The colored people are well organized into churches. We have in the school three hundred pupils. The Catholic influence is strong against us. Many of the colored people are Catholics. Northern men keep very quiet. Last spring they were compelled to go two and two with revolvers in their pockets.

COLUMBUS, MISS.

Rev. S. C. Feemster reported for Columbus, Mississippi. The Church here was organized thirty-seven years ago, in 1832. The members had come from South Carolina and seceded from the Presbyterian church. My father whom they called, found a little Church of six or seven members, essentially opposed to slavery. My grandfather brought up resolutions opposing slavery years ago,

which came near tearing to pieces but purified the church. When the war came on we were all Union people, and sustained the cause by our votes. Our Church has always been independent; each male member over twenty-one years is a voter. In convention I call it Congregational. This is our statistical report. Members, 39; white, 28; colored, 11; present, 36; absent, 4; admitted during the year, 6; baptisms, 3; colored people admitted, 5; white, 1; by profession, 4; by letter, 2; dismissed, 9; died, 3. Report for the last three years, received 18 on profession. We have had no revivals but a steady growth. Received in all, 24; died, 5; dismissed, 26. We have colonized to form a distinctively Congregational Church. Of the twenty-six dismissed, almost all have entered Congregational Churches. We have not only opposed slavery, but also secret orders. Almost all Southerners belong to the Masons or the Odd Fellows.

TALLADEGA, ALA.

Talladega: Rev. H. E. Brown reported: two years ago we went to Talladega. We began with a prayer meeting, to which five or six came—two of us were teachers. We labored thus six or eight weeks, and then began to preach. We soon talked of a Church and had a public meeting. Men of other denominations attended. We formed a Church of eighteen members. Our number was doubled the first year, and has increased to forty-five. Our Sabbath school numbers one hundred and sixty members. Our strength lies in our Wednesday evening prayer meeting, in our Sabbath school, and in our teachers' meeting. We spent five or six weeks in discussing prayer meetings; then we sent out our young people to establish them. On Sabbath days teachers and all go out and hold Bible prayer meetings. Our prospects are very encouraging.

These narratives show an encouraging progress, both in numbers and spirit.

LOUISIANA.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6, 1869.

To Editor A. M.

Having seen very little from Louisiana of late, in the "American Missionary," I send the following, as the first received from one of our teachers who has recently gone to Baton Rouge. The urgent need of ministerial labor there, we had before felt, and to meet it have determined to send Rev. Edward F. Strickland, late of Northville, Mich., as pastor of the new Congregational Church. A part of his support will be secured on the ground, and the remainder from the A. M. A. He expects to be there Jan. 1st.

C. H. H.

BATON ROUGE, Nov. 27, 1869.

After a trial of six weeks, I can say, that I am happily disappointed in this work. There is less that is unpleasant about it than I had anticipated, and at the same time such an *urgent need* of earnest Christian labor among the colored people, as only those witnessing it can know. I am surprised and shocked at the entire distrust they have of each other, even of their own preachers, although they attend their services regularly, and would probably choose to do so, were there Protestant churches here open to them.

There are several families of Northern people that are in sympathy with us, also a very few Southern people. But there is no church where we are welcomed, and so, I think, most Northern people do not attend church.

It seems to me there was never a more needy field than this, for ministerial labor. I believe an energetic minister might here plant a little vine that with God's blessing, would soon send its branches out over the land. Schools are doing a great work, but they should go hand in hand with churches.

"Come over and help us," and "Lord save, or we perish," seem to be the cries coming up all around us. Christian friends at the North be not "weary in well doing," but send in the "mites," that

those who cannot have the Gospel without missionary aid, may not be much longer detained from its privileges.

LAKE SIMMONETT.

Church Organized.—Land purchased and Lot set apart for Church and School.

We had a glorious time yesterday, which is long to be remembered for the outpouring of the spirit of the Lord. Our beloved brother, Rev. Dr. Rogers, was recommending to us some two years ago, and on hearing that he was twelve miles off, we sent for him, and he obeyed our call, and yesterday he opened the Gospel to us, which is long to be remembered up in the wild woods. Many of us are planters and farmers out here, and six of us brethren came together this year with our families, and we made thirty bales of cotton, which gave us five bales to the family, besides our corn and other produce, and yesterday after Bro. Rogers preached to us, he organized us into a Congregational Church; we then elected our officers, and him as our minister; then he gave his hand of fellowship, and the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered. He then advised us to buy this plantation, which the gentlemen ask \$2000 for, and in less than half an hour we had the two thousand dollars made up, and to-day we have bought the place, and donated forty acres of ground for a Congregational Church and a free school, fronting the lake, on a ridge which can be seen for twenty miles.

Please send Dr. Rogers back here before the 1st of January, as we have several marriages to perform. Forty-five Christians joined Bro. Rogers yesterday, but a great many more could not get here on account of the heavy rains. We are going to build a town here of colored people, and there is but one Congregational Church within twelve miles around. Some of us are making corn,

cotton, sugar, potatoes; and many are making from one to twenty bales of cotton, and from one to twenty and thirty hogsheads of sugar.

Your Congregational members out here are working people, and all we want is a church and school.

(Signed by JOHN PICKETT, Sec., and seven Trustees.)

GEORGIA.

For the American Missionary.

COMMUNION SERVICE AT ANDERSONVILLE.

It was my privilege to spend the last Sabbath with the little church at Andersonville. In the afternoon we gathered around the Lord's Table, to commune together, and remember Calvary. For seven months the Church had been deprived of this precious privilege. It was truly a time of refreshing.

Three young persons were admitted to the Church, upon profession of their faith. The examination of the candidates on the previous Saturday evening was an occasion of unusual interest. Two of them were a newly married couple. Their testimonies were clear, and their answers all quite satisfactory.

The members of the Church were allowed to ask questions, or bear testimony in regard to the candidates. They expressed entire satisfaction in regard to the Christian life of each. Concerning Mrs. Daniels, the young wife, one said: "She loves to talk about Christ. It looks like she walks mighty straight; she walks as if she loved Christ." Another sister said: "It looks like as if she was trying to walk through the footsteps of Jesus."

The third person was a girl about fourteen. The Church is thus increased to nine members. All the members seem to be strong and growing Christians. We had a very interesting prayer meeting Sabbath evening. A number of persons arose for prayers. The work

will go quietly forward, and others we are sure will be added to the little Church.

E. E. R.

ATLANTA, GA., Nov. 18, 1869.

[Not intended for publication.]

FARING AS THE STUDENTS DO.

I am glad you are so much interested in us and our school. I don't see any other way but for us to fare just as our students do. I prefer to do without luxuries rather than endure the unpleasantness arising from making a distinction between the fare of the pupils and teachers. Many of our pupils have lived at hotels and in wealthy families, and have been accustomed to better living than we.

We now have thirty-one boarding scholars. Our boarders are principally from Savannah, Augusta, Macon and Milledgeville. They are a really fine set of scholars, and I am becoming a good deal attached to them. I have one black fellow in Geometry, Latin and Greek, and he is above the average of pupils I have before taught in these branches. I have two girls in the Latin lessons, who are doing as well as two intelligent white girls of about the same age whom I taught in Washington. I am to begin a class of fifteen or twenty in Latin and Algebra in a few days. There is about as much white blood as black in our school, variously distributed. Several have the usual African physique, while it would puzzle even Nasby to decide whether others were "darkies," or specimens of the superior race. Our blackest are just as good scholars as the whitest. It's all stuff about their being an inferior race. I am ashamed every day to think I was ever guilty of being a democrat, and ask God to forgive me for ever having sympathized, in the least, with them who would keep these people in slavery. After our devotions this Thanksgiving morning, we sang, "We are rising," &c. I wish the whole United States could have been

present. We suffer no annoyance from the rebs. When any of them tell me that we had better give the Freedmen corn bread than teach them, I reply that we will give them an education, and then the corn bread question will solve itself. When we hear of the way in which the poor creatures are cheated and abused even now, because of their ignorance, the more interested we are in teaching them how to take care of themselves. We hope to send a good many teachers over the State next summer. There is some religious interest in the school, and we hope that several have taken the first step in the new life, since the beginning of the term.

We tried to listen to the voice of Providence in relation to coming here, and have faith to believe that our labors will be blessed to others, and to ourselves.

FITTING TO BECOME MISSIONARIES?

In relation to the names of six scholars who will fit themselves for ministers or missionaries, I have been looking them over, and find that I haven't one to give. The few who would meet your requirement are already provided for. Mr. Ware is to travel over the State soon, and he can doubtless find some such that ought to be here. But it seems to me that we can hardly expect our pupils, who are three or four years from admission to college—like boys commencing at the high school or academy—to decide upon their life work. I asked one fine steady, industrious, Christian boy who has applied for the privilege of helping pay his expenses by work, what he intended to do after leaving school, and he replied that he couldn't tell yet. I couldn't say to him, "Decide to be a minister and you can have assistance." It seems to me that our good friends at the North ought to be willing to aid in bringing and retaining here young men and women of promise, even though they are not yet Christians, where they will be under an especial

religious and missionary influence, and then leave the rest to God, who can make them ministers or missionaries if it is His will. As far as I know, only a few students decide upon their profession much before leaving college. We have some here who must leave unless they are provided for.

MANY WANTS.

You ask what we need. Our wants are too numerous to mention. We started a cistern, but couldn't see where the money was to come from, and stopped it. It is a necessity and must be made. At present the boys are compelled to lug fifty or sixty buckets of water a day, nearly a quarter of a mile, and we have to put our washing out. We have insufficient furniture in the student's rooms. We have no suitable desks for our model school. We need some kind of a musical instrument. We need books for students to read Saturdays and Sundays. We ought to have blinds for our windows to shield us from the hot sun. Of course we can dispense with these for a few months, by putting up some kind of curtains. I am very anxious to get a strip of cocoanut matting for our stairs and halls, to deaden the sound of the feet, as every little noise reverberates through the building dreadfully. We want a pair of mules to do our teaming and farming. We want a big school bell that can be heard a half mile at least. Bedding, table linen and towels are very scarce with us, and are getting scarcer every day, as our numbers increase. We have no door bells nor hall lamps; &c., *ad infinitum*.

TENNESSEE.

LINCOLN CHAPEL.

After the riots of May, 1866, there was not left in Memphis a single school house or church for the use of the colored people. At this time of need and discouragement, the A. M. A. came for-

ward with the aid and encouragement required.

A lot was purchased and Lincoln Chapel was erected at an expense of about ten thousand dollars. It contains four good school rooms on the lower floor, with a chapel and two class rooms on the second floor. Upon the same lot there is another building containing two school rooms. All the rooms are well furnished. Accommodations are thus furnished for ten teachers and over six hundred and fifty pupils. Over two thousand different pupils have received instruction here since the schools opened in January, 1867. It has been the longest and most important school in West Tennessee. Not only has its influence been felt in West Tennessee, but Arkansas and Northern Mississippi have looked to it with hope and encouragement. More than twenty of its pupils have become teachers in the schools in those States.

The Board of Education of Memphis city schools has adopted the school, and most of its teachers, so that the school is now carrying forward the good work, begun by the A. M. A., at the expense of the city.

There has from the first been a large and interesting Sabbath school in the building, and several very precious revivals have commenced in the different prayer meetings which have been held at the close of school by the teachers of the A. M. A.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Nov. 27, 1869.

On my return two months ago, I found the Sabbath school quite small—numbering only two hundred and fifty. Many of the teachers were absent, but now the scholars are coming in, and there were four hundred last Sabbath. My Bible class of young men numbered about forty. A Sabbath School Prayer Meeting is held on Tuesday evening

We hope to see many of the children interested in the will of God. I have visited many homes within a few days. In one hour I got eighteen names of children who promised to come to Sabbath school. Many would come but are ashamed to come in rags. Scores have no shoes.

INCREASING.

Oct. 11th.—We began the night school for adults. By the second evening one hundred and fifty were present. This month we have two hundred and fifty-one pupils, every one of whom paid the month's tuition—twenty-five cents in advance. The first man who bought a ticket was seventy-seven years old. At night fall, the old man, who was three score and ten years a slave, may be seen going from his day's labor with wood saw and horse upon his shoulder; an hour later, in the night school, no one more diligent. Only three weeks ago he began the alphabet, now he has conquered it, and reads easy sentences: says his purpose is to learn to read the Bible. Nine-tenths of our pupils were slaves before the war, as were the teachers, of whom we have twenty-five.

A GOOD SIGHT.

They are students at Howard University, three-fourths of a mile distant, and come down here to the flat, to give a lift to their less favored brethren, and to earn something for expenses. Not a few are very promising young men whom it would be a noble charity for wealthy Christians to help. I happen to know that one of Chicago's best ministers "stands in the gap" for one of these teachers, and a prominent United States senator encourages another in the same way. It is a good sight. The Freedmen with their wives, their sons and daughters sitting around their teachers, in a brilliantly lighted hall, and with a diligence unsurpassed, digging away at the rudiments of an education.

Our night school begins and closes with singing and prayer. Thank

Heaven! no one here objects to that. On Thursday evening we close the night school for the week with a half hour prayer meeting, to which about one hundred remain. We tell them we shall not be satisfied unless they become Christians. I think some of them are thoughtful. Others have an idea that they cannot be Christians until they have been tremendously stirred up, and have seen an angel or something, or have heard a voice in a wonderful way.

Every Sabbath I preach to a little audience, sometimes thirty, sometimes fifty. I try to give them light; they are more used to *heat*, but as knowledge increases they will generally desire an educated ministry. * * *

VIRGINIA.

MORE VIOLENCE.

The following is from a teacher in Virginia:

We are in trouble. Five men disguised in a Satanic garb, on the night of the 26th inst., dragged me from my bed, and bore me roughly in double quick time one-and-a-half miles to a thicket, whipped me unmercifully, and left me to die. They demanded of me that I should cease teaching niggers, and leave in ten days, or be treated worse. I am not able to sit up yet. I shall never recover from all my injuries.

CAPEVILLE, VA., Nov. 25, 1869.

Please excuse my procrastination; it was to find what was best to say. I can say that the people are trying to do better. I had a meeting last night, and spoke on tobacco and whiskey, and had to stand very hard and stout. At last one pulled out a wad of tobacco, and said with a loud voice, "I chew no more."

I thought then I had done some good in my own country. I praise it more than all the rest I have done. I feel that here is a field for all who want to work. I have got fifteen young people to say they will drink no more; now I feel that I have gained a brother. I ask your prayers that I may be a good worker in the cause. ABRAHAM GIDDINGS.

American Missionary.

NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1870.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For the terms of this Magazine, the direction to be given to letters and packages, and notices relative to Missionary Boxes, Agents, etc., see 2nd and 4th pages of the cover.

CHATTANOOGA CONVENTION.

We occupy a good deal of space with the account of this meeting. Our readers who watch the progress of Northern ideas and institutions in the South will thank us for the information.

Lookout Mountain a few years since saw the grand array of hostile armies, and echoed the thunder of artillery and the crash of arms. The entrenchments of Chattanooga were the centre of these mighty movements. On the sixth anniversary of the "Battle of the Clouds," a little company of ministers of the Gospel, gathered quietly in Chattanooga. The conquering armies prepared the way for this gathering. The Christian Civilization of Plymouth Rock prevailed in both. We are much mistaken if a more significant meeting than this humble assembly of Congregational ministers, or one farther reaching in its consequences, has been held in sight of Lookout Mountain since the armies of the Republic passed out of view.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.—REPORTS.—SCHOOLS.

We offer our readers a variety of information in relation to the Freedmen. The brief items from the Message of Pres. Grant, and the report of Sec. Cox, together with the more full statements of the Sec. of War, of Supt. Alvord, and of Inspector Langston, mark the progress of the Freedmen in industry and education. The friends of this Association will be pleased to see that its schools receive honorable mention.

NEW ENGLAND OFFICE OF THE A. M. A.

Our readers who have occasion to communicate with the New England office by letter, or otherwise, will notice that it has removed from its old location No. 13 Cornhill, to No. 5 Pemberton Square, Room 22. It has now pleasant and spacious quarters, to which our friends will ever be welcomed.

OBSERVATIONS IN THE SOUTH.

Sec. Strieby who is now in the South inspecting our work, sends us his observations, not in the form of a continuous letter, but in topics under appropriate headings.

NASHVILLE UNIVERSITY—SCHOOL LAW PROSPECTS IN TENNESSEE.

The Fisk University—a little pretentious as yet in name, but large in future promise,—is in a flourishing condition. The whole attendance is larger than last year; the Normal departments not quite so full, for the very satisfactory reason that nearly *fifty* pupils are now scattered abroad teaching.

The religious condition of the school is more than usually interesting. A quiet yet potent spiritual influence is turning the hearts of many to the Lord. Cases of conversion are frequent.

There is hope that the jeopardized school law in Tennessee will yet be saved. The party in power will hardly dare—the better portion does not wish—to overthrow it. Some modification will be made; the office of Superintendent of schools will probably be abolished, perhaps for the purpose of getting rid of the present incumbent—a functionary whose qualifications are more political than educational. The following conversation with him is reported; "Would it not be well for Tennessee to follow the school system of Massachusetts, where experience has been so satisfactory?" "No," replied the superintendent, "Tennessee has had a better school system than Massachusetts. Tennessee has forgotten more than Massachusetts ever knew."

PURITAN MINISTERS AT THE SOUTH.

A new era is dawning. Puritan ministers are not only going South to teach and preach, but they are gathering together for prayer, consultation and organization.

At Chattanooga, under the shadow of Lookout Mountain, and surrounded by decaying entrenchments, a band of ministers met, Nov. 24th—the anniversary, as it chanced, of the “BATTLE OF THE CLOUDS.” Most of them are appointees of the American Missionary Association, and are aiming at the impartial elevation of the masses in the South. They had hitherto toiled in isolation, never before having all met for the warm grasp of the hand, the gathering around the mercy seat, and the comparison of plans of effort. Three days were spent delightfully and profitably. Facts encouraging and otherwise in regard to the condition of the colored people were spread out, the unanimous conviction being expressed that more must be done to utilize what has already been done, and to save the people from the dangers besetting them from intemperance, unchastity, popery, and the cunning and hostility of their former masters. Cheering accounts were given of the transforming power of Christian schools, and of the young churches formed of intelligent and pious members.

In point of talent this convention would not suffer by comparison with similar gatherings at the North. Such men as Pres. Fairchild and John G. Fee of Berea, Ky., T. E. Bliss of Memphis, Tenn., J. W. Healy of New Orleans, La., and others of like ability and spirit, would command influence anywhere. The whites of the South have not yet learned to value the labors of these earnest men. The colored people know and love them and their work. They are the harbingers of a quiet, deep and much-needed era for the South and the whole nation.

GEORGIA—ATLANTA UNIVERSITY—
ORDINATION.

Passing out of Tennessee into Georgia, the first object of general interest is the growing railroad city of Atlanta; and in our work, the great attraction is the infant University.

The new building is completed, and occupied by teachers and pupils. The beautiful grounds, sixty acres in extent, situated in one of the most commanding positions in the city limits, are adorned with what we trust will prove to be, but the beginning of a series of edifices that will some day furnish a complete university education to the colored pupils, and to the whites as well, if they will avail themselves of it. The pupils are delighted with their new quarters, and the accurate and prompt recitations we heard there, show that teachers and scholars “mean business.”

Another building of corresponding size is urgently needed for girls. Cannot some one to whom God has given wealth, bless himself and others by a donation for this purpose?

The church worshipping in the Storr's chapel is prospering. On Sabbath evening Rev. John A. Bedient was ordained; he will labor in Marion or Montgomery, Ala. The introductory exercises were conducted by Rev. Mr. Bull of Beaufort, N. C. The sermon by Sec. Strieby. The charge and ordaining prayer by Sec. Cravath. The right-hand of fellowship by Rev. C. W. Francis.

MIGRATION FROM THE CENTRAL SOUTH.
LABORERS NEEDED.

There is a strong tide of emigration flowing from Tennessee and Northern Georgia to Arkansas and Texas. A newspaper in East Tennessee mentioned it as a fact in that section; and this article was republished in a Nashville paper with the remark that the same thing was true of Middle and West Tennessee. These emigrants are of a station higher than that of the poorest

of the whites who have not the means of going. They take away muscle and money; and the trouble is, there is no corresponding in-flow of population to make up the loss. The great want of the South is *laborers*. Wade Hampton confessed this in his recent speech at the agricultural fair in Macon, and counselled kindness and education to the blacks in view of it. Hundreds and thousands of acres of cleared land lie idle, or are reverting again to pine and oak forest, and yet, where the lands are worked, the people white and black are prospering.

REIGN OF TERROR.—KU KLUX.

The situation in Georgia is not promising. Political matters are not settled, and *secret but systematic violence* is in many localities the order of the day. Ku Klux bands are active.

When I reached Atlanta a few days ago, I found one of our male teachers here who had been warned to leave a town a few miles distant. The warning was repeated and a definite day fixed. The teacher went to the mayor for protection. That worthy officer was kind enough to say that he would not harm the teacher! but that he could not protect him, and would not be answerable for consequences! The man undoubtedly would have been lynched, or murdered, if he had remained.

A day or two after this I was delayed at a station not far from that place, and saw a man who had been teaching a small colored school on his own account—on the plantation of his brother. He had been dragged from his bed a few nights before, severely whipped, hanged by the neck till almost dead, and warned to leave in five days. He was just taking the cars then as the time was about up.

A Bureau officer has just told me of a colored man he had seen who had been shot through the face because he had taught a little school of negro children.

Here were three cases within a short distance of each other, in less than a week.

To-day I met on the cars a Union officer in charge of some U. S. soldiers. He says things are growing worse daily; that the Ku Klux are organized as perfectly as an army; that our soldiers can do nothing, and are only a source of irritation. Their right to interfere is very limited. They can generally only protect the man who escapes after the lynching, and then, if he happens to mention the name of one whom he suspects, he almost goes on his knees to beg that no attempt be made to arrest the suspected party, for no conviction can possibly take place, and the informer is sure of death!

It is thought that a few of the best citizens and even some of the ex-rebel soldiers do not sympathise with these violent proceedings, but such are indifferent or powerless. The real perpetrators are the bar-room loafers who never went into the army, and are protected by their secrecy and the popularity of their movements. *Unless Congress interferes* in some way, death, expulsion, or fear, will gradually drive away the Union men and the teachers of colored schools from the rural districts and small villages.

IMPOSTOR.

The Memphis Post after quoting from an Ohio paper, the high sounding credentials of an agent of "THE WEST TENNESSEE UNIVERSITY," adds:

It is proper for us to remark that "The West Tennessee University" has no existence outside of the imagination of H. N. Rankin, the owner and proprietor of the franchise referred to. What his church and people think of this "distinguished colored Memphian," may be inferred from the fact that his church has dismissed him in disgrace from its ministry, and at the late election the latter repudiated him when, as a candidate for the Legislature, he received but ninety-three votes out of

over three thousand colored votes cast in this county. The public should be on their guard against this fellow.

FROM PRESIDENT GRANT'S MESSAGE.

—The Freedmen under the protection which they have received are making rapid progress in learning, and no complaints are heard of lack of industry on their part when they receive fair remuneration for their labor.

FROM REPORT OF THE SEC'Y OF THE INTERIOR.—The encouragement of education among the freedmen of the Southern States, which has heretofore formed a very important part of the labor of the "Freedmen's Bureau," is necessarily very closely allied to the general scope of the duties devolving upon the Commissioner of Education. I would respectfully suggest the propriety of uniting the whole in this office, with suitable powers and provisions for fostering education and increasing intelligence among the recently enfranchised people.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

We extract the following from the Annual Report of the Secretary of War, taking the privilege to introduce some minor headings.

The operations of this bureau have been closed, except the educational and bounty divisions, and two hospitals for freedmen. The number of officers, agents, and clerks has been reduced from 901 to 158. No further reduction is practicable so long as the present operations shall continue. The bureau has had under its care, up to June 30, 1869, 584,178 persons. All the hospitals but two have now been closed or transferred to the civil authorities, and one of the remaining two is about being closed. There will then remain but one, which is located in the District of Columbia, and cannot be dispensed with at present. The general average during the whole period of the existence of the Bureau shows that about one in two hundred,

or one-half of one per cent of the freed people have been supported by the Government.

THE FREEDMEN AS LABORERS.

The Freedmen were advised to make written contracts with their employers and have the same explained and approved by a Bureau officer. In a single State more than fifty thousand such contracts were made. The labor of the freedmen has produced nearly all the food consumed in the South, beside large amounts of rice, sugar, and tobacco, for exportation, and about two million bales of cotton per year, on which were paid into the United States Treasury, during the year 1866 and 1867, taxes amounting to over forty millions of dollars.

LANDS AND HOMES.

Much disappointment and ill-feeling was caused by the failure of the original plan to lease or sell the abandoned lands in small tracts to refugees and freedmen. Information has been published respecting lands under the Homestead act of June 21, 1866, and some aid given to those who desired to enter them. Attention is beginning to turn in that direction, and about 4,000 families have already made entries and obtained homes of their own. In a few instances freedmen have united in the purchase of farms under cultivation. They are very anxious to become land owners, and the possession of lands and homes is one of the chief means of their elevation.

EDUCATION.

But the most urgent want is education, and more attention has been paid to this than to any other subject. In each State, at least one normal school has been organized. Several chartered colleges for freed people are in operation; also a university in the District of Columbia. In the 2,118* schools under the care of the bureau, and officially reported, the number of teachers employed is 2,455, and the number of pupils is 114,522. Adding those estimated in private and Sabbath-schools,

* This number of schools, said to be under the care of the Bureau, embrace the schools of the A. M. A. and other associations.

the number under instruction of some kind during the last year is not less than 250,000. The freed people are doing what they can for their own education, having, during the last year, paid for tuition and the construction of buildings about \$200,000.

BOUNTIES.

The whole amount of bounties paid since April 17, 1867, when the first Treasury certificate was received, is \$5,831,417.89. The balance on deposits now due to claimants is \$1,220,066 52. Three thousand and three hundred and eleven applications for bounty are now under examination in this office, and 18,000 such claims are now on file in the Second Auditor's office, awaiting settlement, and it is believed that about 25,000 claims of this kind remain to be presented. The work of paying bounties is therefore not yet complete, and it is believed that the system now in operation should be continued. The freedmen have been protected as far as possible from injustice. The means adopted have been conformed to the wants of different communities.

EXPENSES.

The expenses of the Bureau were met the first year with the proceeds of rents, sales of crops, school taxes and tuition, and sale of "Confederate States" property. The amount received from all these miscellaneous sources was \$1,865,645 80, and from appropriations by Congress since July, 1866, \$11,084,750, making a total of \$12,950,395 80 received from all sources. The expenditures, including the accounts of the "Department of negro affairs," from June 1, 1865, to August 31, 1869, have been \$11,194,028 10.

SUPERINTENDENT ALVORD'S REPORT.

In our last number we referred to this report, proposing thereafter to quote from it more fully. We can, of course, print but a bird's eye view of its contents. We give the following from the "Abstract from the Educational Report," as found in the Commissioner's Report to the Secretary of War:

The educational returns from the several State superintendents furnish evi-

dence of decided progress. Difficulties indeed still continue, arising from prejudice, indifference, want of means; more especially during the last year, from political disturbances throughout the whole country, bringing into violent debate our cause and even the character of this Bureau; and also from agitation of the various unsettled Southern questions on the subject of reconstruction. But these difficulties have been in the main surmounted. The intrinsic excellence of the work, its general conduct under your directions, and the large, varied results have been their own testimonial, securing from all quarters high commendation. Organized opposition appears to have mainly ceased, and favor towards schools for all, in most of the States, is publicly professed.

From the Freedmen themselves we continue to receive hearty response to all our appeals. Thirst for knowledge does not abate. A taste of it, and even its advanced attainments, only redoubled the desire. Productive industry is now furnishing them with means for paying tuition, and all of their color who, in our normal schools, have been prepared to teach, enter with alacrity upon the work, and pursue it with success. The benevolent associations do not tire. If some are doing less, others increase their efforts, and new agencies, especially under church organization, are coming into the field. An effort, the last year, almost unanimous, has been made to organize and endow high and training schools for the preparation of teachers. This effort has been eminently successful. Thirty-nine such schools, as will be seen, having three thousand and three hundred and seventy-seven pupils, with many normal classes in those of a lower grade, are reported. . .

Superintendents have aided largely in distributing the Peabody fund in nearly all of the States. This arrangement was made with Dr. Sears, the general agent of that fund, at the commencement of the year, and great good has thereby been accomplished at very little added expense. The late concentration of this Bureau more directly upon the work of education, meets with general approbation. This, the hearts of our friends at the North were set upon, and it has everywhere rejoiced the Freedmen. We hope that our legislators will add a hearty approval, and increase the present appropriation to any reasonable amount which may be needed. . . The present educational schedule of this Bureau contemplates increased results the coming year. Arrangements have been made by which a portion of current expense of all schools of thirty pupils each will be paid, while the construction of school houses in destitute re-

gions will be aided to the full extent of the means in hand.

The people and Congress will decide upon the continuance of this educational organization. We can only say that reports and correspondence from all quarters urge this; the Freedmen with united voice beg for it, and their friends both North and South are demanding continuance of governmental aid, with arguments which seem unanswerable. We report larger numbers now than ever before, and yet it should be said that there are also many under instruction in inferior schools usually with colored teachers, throughout all the interior of the Southern States, but which do not in any way appear in our report. . . .

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

The following is a summary of the educational statistics, regularly reported on the blanks of this office:

Schools, day and night.....	2,118
Schools, Sabbath.....	1,196
Total.....	3,314
Teachers, day and night schools..	2,455
Pupils, day and night schools....	114,522
Pupils, Sabbath schools.....	89,731
Total.....	204,253

Of these pupils one hundred and ninety-two thousand two hundred and twenty-seven are reported as having been slaves before the war. . . .

The average attendance of pupils in the day and night schools has been eighty-nine thousand three hundred and ninety-six, being seventy-eight per cent. of the whole number enrolled. Pupils show a commendable perseverance in the pursuit of knowledge, fifty-nine per cent. being always present, and fifty-seven per cent. always punctual.

Rapid progress in study is apparent: forty-three thousand seven hundred and forty-six being advanced readers; thirty-six thousand nine hundred and ninety-two studying geography; fifty-one thousand and one hundred and seventy-two, arithmetic; fifty-three thousand six hundred and six, writing; and seven thousand six hundred and twenty-seven are in higher branches, showing the following gratifying comparison:

Increase of 1869 over 1868:	
Advanced readers.....	4,168
Geography.....	5,797
Arithmetic.....	2,904
Writing.....	7,493
Higher branches	1,915

The Freedmen assist in support of their schools to the extent of their ability. As

their condition is improved, their willingness to contribute for educational, as they always have for religious interests, exhibits itself in the largely augmented amount paid for the support of schools. Forty-four thousand three hundred and eighty-six pupils paid \$106,866 19 for tuition. This is by far the largest aggregate sum we have yet had the privilege of reporting; while many thousands of dollars were expended for board and salaries of teachers, and for construction of school-houses, of which we received no report, the actual amount of which would greatly increase the above sum.

In the 39 high and training schools most of the students are preparing to become teachers, showing good proficiency in study, with general aptitude for the duties of their coming profession. The larger proportion of the 3,377 pupils in these institutions will, undoubtedly, go forth to train other minds in the same paths of knowledge. There are 17 industrial schools, conducted by a competent corps of teachers, having in all 980 pupils. Besides these, there are many normal and industrial classes in other schools, where pupils are instructed in teacher's duties and domestic economy, with very gratifying success, reported as irregular schools.

It should be noticed that teachers and pupils, as thus reported, are, in many cases, duplicated in consolidating the several kinds of schools. This is unavoidable, if each school (Sabbath and week day, or night) received credit for its own whole number. Our method shows the actual work in these several institutions, respectively, and in the summing up of the whole we state the total amount of personal tuition furnished, rather than the exact number of persons taught.

EXPENDITURES.

The total amount of expenditures of this Bureau for the support of schools from January 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869, is as follows:

From school fund.....	\$2,666 01
From ref. and fr'dmen's fund.	135,004 00
From appropriation fund....	380,964 99
	518,635 00
For transportation of teachers and of school books (estimated) charged to "transportation account" on books of disbursing officer.....	4,700 00

Total by Bureau..... 523,335 00

Included in the figures above given is the sum of \$56,693, which has been paid at these headquarters, immediately, to various benevolent associations under the new rental arrangements, at the rate of

\$10 per month for each school having an average attendance of thirty or more scholars. This aid has enabled these organizations largely to augment the number of teachers in the field, and we anticipate a still further increase next year if this aid is continued.

Supt. Alvord's report, under the head of inspection, gives the following:

INSPECTION.

The general inspector, John M. Langston, Esq., on a recent inspection tour, reports as follows in reference to several of the above schools.* It will be seen that those he visited are in successful operation, and are bringing forth good fruit:

"The most promising feature of the Georgia schools, the one most interesting to those who, for the last three years, have watched the growth of a sentiment with regard to education among the freed people, and the development on their part of such a purpose to educate their children as that now ten thousand pupils with two hundred and five teachers, are found in the school-houses of the State, is the organization of a Normal school at Atlanta, with thirty-eight scholars in regular attendance, pursuing the more advanced studies of an English course, and being taught those methods of imparting instruction so essential to successful teaching.

"*Atlanta*.—In this school, whose mission is the training of the future teachers of the State, are to be found pupils for several schools outside of the city, and yet who are representatives of its best scholarship.

"The examinations of the different classes in reading, grammar, arithmetic, geography, and history, were excellent.

"On the afternoon of the first day of June the corner-stone of the first building proper of the Atlanta University was laid in the presence of a vast concourse of people, white and colored, who gathered upon the highest portion of the sixty acres of land which make the site of this institution, and which, overlooking the city of Atlanta, command the view of a score of miles around, and heard the earnest words of Governor Bullock, Judge McCoy, General Lewis, Reverend E. A. Ware, and others, uttered in favor of the fullest and most thorough education of the masses, the poor and ignorant of the State, with approbation and pleasure.

"This university is the first one founded in Georgia which, making no distinction on account of color or sex, proffers education, with its priceless blessings, to the sons and daughters of all classes of the people, requiring only as a condition of ad-

mission mental capacity and good moral character. The trustees of this institution are gentlemen of fine character, large experience, earnest purpose, and commanding influence. This enterprise, therefore, may be considered already a success while the field of its usefulness is of vast proportions.

"*Montgomery*.—The schools of Montgomery are now in one large new building, where are gathered three hundred and sixty scholars, well ordered in all respects. The examinations and exhibitions of these schools were good. The scholars, their parents, and friends are delighted with their new school building and the promising aspect of their educational condition. Not a few most grateful expressions of thankfulness to God, the government, and kind friends, through whose assistance they have been enabled to purchase the site and build thereon a school-house, large and convenient, were heard on every side, as the final exercises were closed on the last evening of the exhibition. Mr. Pope and his able and efficient corps of assistant teachers deserve special credit for their earnest and faithful labors in connection with these schools.

"*Nashville*.—The examinations of the various classes of Fisk University commenced on the 9th and ended on the 11th of June. In the Normal classes there are twenty-five scholars, all teaching in the primary department. These classes were examined by the student teachers themselves, who have had charge of them during the year, and it is but just to say that they (the teachers) exhibited, in the main, good talent, as well as minds fairly trained for teaching; while their pupils evinced excellent capacity, accuracy, and thoroughness of drill in their several studies. The examinations of the classes of the grammar and normal department were conducted by Professor John Ogden and the several teachers of the University. They were creditable both to the instructor and the scholars. Indeed, the examination of the classes of the normal department exhibited a knowledge of the Latin algebra, arithmetic, book-keeping, English grammar, geography, history, English composition, and declamation remarkable and unexpected, all things considered.

"The closing exercises was given in Howard Chapel, which was densely crowded by an audience of white and colored persons, who listened to the performance of the young men from first to last with undivided attention. The music, which added materially to the interest and pleasure

* Normal and High Schools.

of the occasion, was furnished by the young ladies of the University, and was of an excellent character. Of this whole entertainment no less can be said than that it was a success, and honorable to all concerned.

"Fisk University enjoys the confidence of the freed people of Tennessee in a large measure, and it is doing a great and profitable work among them."

OUTRAGES IN GEORGIA.

FROM THE REPORT OF GEN. A. H. TERRY.

The Secretary of War, accompanied his annual report, by numerous sub-reports, among which is one of great importance from Major-Gen. Terry, commanding the District of Georgia. We make pretty full extracts from this, as showing some of the difficulties against which the people of color and all friends of order there have to struggle.

Gen. Sherman had referred to Gen. Terry, "for thorough investigation and report," the following letter from Senator Wilson to the President:

NATICK, Mass., May 14, 1869.

DEAR SIR—Can nothing be done to stop the outrages in Georgia? These political murders should cease. Nothing animated the people more in the canvass than the idea that the rebel outrages should be stopped. They were checked much by your election; still they go on, and many of our best friends say that we do nothing to stop them, and that we rather say nothing about them. I fear that unless something is done many of our most devoted friends will grow dissatisfied. Cannot a proclamation in regard to Georgia be issued? Cannot these criminals be caught by the army and punished? I am sure something should be attempted. Martial law is this day needed in that the worst of all the States for the security of the friends of the country. Yours truly,

HENRY WILSON.

The reply of Gen. Terry was delayed until Aug. 14, that he "might become acquainted with the condition of affairs in Georgia." He says:

I have reluctantly come to the conclusion that the situation here demands the interposition of the National Government, in order that life and property

may be protected, the freedom of speech and political action secured, and the rights and liberties of Freedmen maintained. This opinion is based upon complaints made to me, reports of officers detached to investigate the alleged outrages, and upon the statements of many persons of respectability and high position from different parts of the State. In those representations I must repose confidence, some of whom have given me information only under pledge of secrecy, the state of affairs in their section being such that they feared extreme personal violence should it become known that they had been in communication with me.

Referring to the

KU-KLUX KLAN;

the report says:

In many parts of the State there is practically no government. Murders have been and are frequent, and the abuse in various ways of blacks is too common to excite notice. There can be no doubt of the existence of numerous insurrectionary organizations known as the "Ku-Klux Klans," * * * who perpetrate crimes with impunity. There is great reason to believe that in some cases local magistrates are in sympathy with members of these organizations. In many places they are overawed by them, and dare not attempt to punish them. * * * The same influences which govern them equally affect juries and witnesses.

HOW THE CRIMINALS ESCAPE.

Quoting a gentleman of intelligence and education, an opponent of the National Administration, General Terry says:

He frankly admitted to me that were the most worthless vagabonds in the county to be charged with crimes against the person of a Republican, or a negro, neither he nor any other person of property within the county would dare to refuse to give bail for the offender, nor would they dare to testify against him, whatever might be their knowledge of his guilt. * * * That most of the numerous outrages upon Freedmen result from hostility to the race, induced by their enfranchisement, I think, cannot be controverted.

The same difficulties which beset the prosecution of criminals are encountered

by negroes; who seek redress for civil injuries in local courts. Magistrates dare not do their duty toward them. * * * I desire it to be understood that in speaking of magistrates, I in no degree refer to Judges of the Superior Court. They are gentlemen of high character, and I have every confidence that they will do their duty fearlessly and impartially. But it is to be observed that even they cannot control grand and petty juries; they cannot compel the former to indict, nor the latter to render unprejudiced verdicts. The executive of the State would gladly interpose to give to all citizens the protection which is their right, but under the Constitution and laws, he has power neither to act directly in bringing the offenders to justice, nor to compel subordinate officers to do their duty.

Gen. Terry thinks his own authority is confined to giving support to the civil authorities, and so disposing of his forces as to act promptly if called upon. He is not vested with power to act independently. Where, therefore, the civil authorities are in sympathy with or are overawed by those who commit crime, he regards himself as powerless.

THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD INTERFERE.

It appears to me that the national honor is pledged to the protection of loyalists and Freedmen at the South. I am well aware that protection of persons and property is not ordinarily one of the functions of the National Government, but when it is remembered that hostility to the supporters of the Government is but a manifestation of hostility to the Government itself, and that the prevailing prejudice against blacks results from the Emancipation act of the Government, it would seem that such protection cannot be denied them, if it be within the power of the Government to give. I know of no way in which such protection can be given in Georgia except by an exercise of the powers conferred on military commanders by the construction acts.

HOW TO RESTORE ORDER.

The General closes his report as follows:

In conclusion, I desire to express my conviction that the only way to restore good order in the State is to resume

military control over it for the time being, and ultimately to provide by law that the Legislature shall re-assemble in a Provisional Legislature, from which all ineligible persons shall be excluded, and to which all eligible persons elect to it, whether white or black, shall be admitted. Such legislature would believe, enact such laws, and invest their Executive with such powers, as would enable him to keep the peace, protect life and property, and punish crime. The process of resuming military control would, it appears to me, be a very simply one. All that would be required is an order from the President countermanding General Order No. 55, Adjutant-General's Office, July 28, 1868, and orders No. 103, headquarters Third Military District, July 2, 1868, and assigning an officer to the command of the district, excepting the States of Florida and Alabama. This action I respectfully recommend.

MISSISSIPPI.

OUTRAGES AGAINST FREEDMEN.

Major-Gen. Ames' report contains the following:

The employment of troops beyond the ordinary months of post duty has been confined almost exclusively to expeditions into the country, for the purpose of arresting lawless characters who have been guilty of murder or other serious offenses. * * * A prevailing sentiment in many sections of the State has been that whites who entertain political sentiments different from the majority of the community, should be driven therefrom, and that blacks should be, if not deprived of rights undeniably theirs by law, at least seriously curtailed in the exercise of them. Supported by public opinion, a few men, in defiance of law, commit murders and outrages, and the civil officers are unequal to the task of bringing such violators of law to justice. The assistance of the troops is demanded. Guarded and protected by their neighbors, their arrest becomes very difficult. The parties injured and their friends rarely undertake to aid the civil or military authorities; if they do, so it is hesitatingly, and if possible, secretly. Under such circumstances, protection of persons in their lives and property is impossible. * * *

By General Order, dated last April

authorized all persons, without respect to race, color, or previous condition of servitude, who possess the qualifications prescribed by the laws heretofore in force in this State, to act as jurors. By the exercise of this prerogative, freed people will be able to protect themselves from much oppression and injustice, which will finally result in forbearance on the part of whites, and security to themselves and their property, which could not otherwise be obtained.

TEXAS.

Major-Gen. J. J. Reynolds, commanding this district, says:

For the suppression of bands of desperadoes which have infested almost every part of the State, and the arrest of parties indicted for murder, it has been necessary to furnish military aid to civil officers. These parties have usually met with armed resistance, and in encounters which ensued several persons have been killed. With very few exceptions, indictments for murder had been found against these persons, and in every case they invited their fate by refusing to be arrested, and in resisting by force of arms the lawfully constituted authorities of this State and of the United States. * * * The number of murders in this State during the nine months from Jan. 1, 1869, to Sept. 30, 1869, according to the official records, necessarily imperfect, is three hundred and eighty-four, being an average of about one-and-a-half per day.

ILLINOIS CONFERENCE OF THE "METHODIST CHURCH."

Action of the North Illinois Annual Conference of the Methodist Church, on the "American Missionary Association:"

"In as much as the North Illinois Conference of the Methodist Church, have heard with deep interest, the statements of Rev. H. W. Cobb, of Chicago, touching the labors and success of the 'American Missionary Association,' and being assured that said Association is doing a noble and humane work, in bringing from darkness to light (through the agency of an evangelical religious

education,) the once enslaved people of the United States,

"Therefore, Resolved, That as a Conference, we hereby extend our most hearty sympathy to said Association, and do sincerely desire to materially assist in the work of educating and evangelizing this once most unfortunate and oppressed people, and we would recommend that the ministers on the various charges throughout the North Illinois District, lift collections, when practicable, and forward the money to the agent, Rev. H. W. Cobb, 38 Lombard block, Chicago, for this purpose.

"W. W. WILLIAMS, *Sec.*

"GEO. BROWN, D.D. }
"E. SELLON, } *Com.*
"C. GRAY, }

THANKS FOR "BARRELS."

MISSION HOME, FORT GAINES, GA.
Nov. 26th, 1869.

The four barrels have arrived. One was from a Congregational Church in Milford, N. H., whose missionary I am this year. It was a wonderful barrel, containing almost every kind of a household article. The people sent liberally not only useful things, nice and new, but, "believing in the utility of ornament," they have contributed to the beautifying of my home.

The other three barrels were collected among friends in Nashua, N. H. These barrels contained a marvelous assortment of household articles, clothing, books, &c.

I am supplied so abundantly that I shall be able to supply some of the needs of my less fortunate sisters at the Mission Home in Cuthbert.

I have one hundred and fifty pupils, one-third of whom are night scholars. Do you think one little body will be able to do all the work here? I have a pleasant house and a grateful people, and expect to pass an interesting winter.

CARRIE S. DICKSON.

RECEIPTS

FOR NOVEMBER, 1869.

MAINE, \$330.95.

Bangor First Cong. Ch., \$20. for <i>Mendi M.</i> and \$18 for a <i>Teacher</i>	38 00
Biddeford.	10 00
Brunswick. Hon. M. Cram.....	10 00
Camden. A. Howe \$5, N. Mansfield \$1...	6 00
Castine. Mr. and Mrs. Adams.....	30 00
Cumberland Centre. S. M. Rideout.....	2 00
Dover. M. P.....	50
Fryeburg. Cong. Ch., for a <i>Teacher</i>	20 00
Hallowell. 'A Friend'.....	25 00
Kennebunk. Lucy Sewall.....	2 00
Lyman. Cong. Ch.....	3 10
Norridgewock. Cong. Ch. \$62., Rufus Bixby \$10.....	72 00
Paris.	5 00
Saco. W. F. Blanding.....	2 00
Sacarappa. Bundle of books.....	
Sangerville. Dea. K. Drake.....	5 00
Scarborough. Oak Hill Cong. Ch.....	20 00
Skowhegan. Miss Olive Emery and Geo. S. Gould \$2. ea., Miss Emery b. of books	4 00
Stow. Cong. Ch.....	8 00
Wellfleet. Cong. Ch.....	30 00
West Auburn. Cong. Ch. (\$10. of which from Dea. Chas. Briggs).....	26 00
Westbrook. Second Cong. Ch.....	12 35

NEW HAMPSHIRE, \$512.04.

Chester. Cong. Sab. Sch.....	25 00
Chichester. Dr. P. Whidden, deceased, by Mrs. M. P. Whidden.....	5 00
Dalton. T. Metcalf \$1, Mary L. Metcalf \$2	3 00
Danbury. Cong. Ch.....	4 00
Derry. Miss J. B. A.....	50
Dover. ESTATE of William Woodman, by Thos. J. W. Pray, Ex.....	116 51
Dunbarton. ESTATE of Leroy M. Mills \$50., by D. H. Parker, Ex., Cong. Ch. \$60., and Sab. Sch. \$30.63.....	140 68
Exeter. First Cong. Ch.....	68 50
Fisherville. "I. C. M." \$4., G. P. M. and T. M. M. \$1 ea., E. S. R. 50c.....	6 50
Francetown. Mrs. Geo. Kingsbury \$10., Mrs. P. 50c.....	10 50
Hancock. Cong. Ch.....	35 00
Littleton. Cong. Ch.....	46 00
Nashua. Mrs. W. Taylor.....	5 00
Piermont. Cong. Ch.....	15 00
Sullivan. Cong. Ch.....	18 00
Temple. H. Bus., b. of C.....	
Troy. Cong. Ch.....	12 85

VERMONT, \$461.37.

Bennington. "A Friend" \$5, Mrs. G. W. Harman and Wm. S. Southworth \$2 ea., School Children 25c.....	9 25
Brattleboro'. Centre Ch. \$142.87, E. F. 50c.....	143 37
Cambridge Cong. Ch. \$11., Sam'l Safford \$5., Mrs. S. B. \$2c., Benev. Sew. Soc. b. of C.....	16 25
Cambridgeport. Cong. Ch. \$14.34, Mrs. R. Wyman \$1.....	15 34
Ferrisburgh. Miss E. Bragg, b. of C.....	
Grafton. Cong. Ch. \$24., Mrs. E. B. Aiken \$2.....	26 00
Hartford. "A Friend".....	1 25
Ludlow. Cong. Ch.....	11 06
Manchester. Cong. Ch.....	37 75
Marshfield. Alex. Boyles.....	5 00
McIndoes Falls. Mrs. Stephen Baker \$5. and b. of C.....	5 00
Northfield. Timothy Reed.....	5 00
Norwich. J. P. Tolman.....	5 00
Pawlet.	5 00
Saxton's River. S. W. Warner.....	5 00
West Brattleborough. Cong. Sab. Sch.....	17 50
West Westminster. Cong. Ch.....	31 80
Williston. C. A. Seymour.....	5 00
Woodstock. First Cong. Ch. for a <i>Teacher</i>	116 80

MASSACHUSETTS, \$3,780.87.

Abington. First Parish Ch. b. of C.....	
Acton. Cong. Ch.....	37 50

Andover. Ladies' Charitable Soc. \$20., "A Friend" \$5., Ladies' Charitable Soc. b. of C. val. \$43.25.....	25 5
Ashland. Mrs. M. F. Cutler.....	40
Attleborough. By Rev. F. N. Peloubet.....	32
Beechwood. Cong. Ch. to const. Mrs. Cor- DELLA LITCHFIELD L. M.....	37
Belchertown. Cong. Ch.....	22
Berkely. First Cong. Ch.....	116
Boston. Mrs. Sally Perry \$100., L. L. Jen- kins \$1., Rev. Dr. Hooker \$15., Park St. Ch. b. of C.....	20
Bylston. Mrs. John B. Gough b. of C.....	18
Campello. A. B. Keith.....	15
Centerville. Cong. Ch.....	150
Charlestown. Roxanna Howe b. of C.....	9
Charlton. Cong. Ch.....	5
Chelsea. Chestnut St. Sab. Sch. 3 b. of C. Clinton. First Evang. Sab. Sch.....	139
Concord. Second Cong. Ch.....	45
Dorchester. Mrs. H. W. Tucker.....	58
East Hampton. Payson Sab. Sch. \$50., First Cong. Ch. \$59.15, and Sab. Sch. \$25., Rev. H. Smith \$5.....	5
Fitchburgh. Mrs. A. Boutelle \$30., Mrs. Mary Spaulding \$10., Mrs. E. M. Dickin- son \$5, Miss E. Bragg b. of C.....	7
Florence. Thomas Pomeroy.....	20
Franklin. Cong. Ch.....	18
Gardner. Mrs. Harriet C. Lovewell.....	5
Globe Village. Evang. Free Ch.....	33
Gloucester. Evang. Cong. Ch.....	72
Greenfield. "A Lady".....	1
Groton. Benev. Sew. Soc. \$1., and b. of C., val. \$43.25.....	10
Groton Junction. Mrs. John Spaulding.....	16
Hamilton. Cong. Ch.....	7
Hawley. Cong. Ch.....	20
Holliston. Union Meeting \$19.53, J. D. Johnson \$1.....	18
Housatonic. Cong. Ch.....	
Hyde Park. Cong. Ch. for a <i>Teacher</i> , and to const. CHAS. W. TURNER, HENRY S. ADAMS, I. W. THAYER, ENOCH E. BLAKE and J. ELLERY PIPER L. M's.....	150
Mansfield. Edward Sturges, Sen.....	50
Leicester. First Cong. Ch.....	74
Lowell. By J. J. Buttrick \$100., Kirk St. Cong. Sab. Sch. \$100., First Cong. Ch. \$17., Worthen St. Bapt. Ch. \$17.02.....	234
Lynn. James Pool.....	5
Lynnfield Centre. Cong. Ch.....	13
Milton. S. D. Hunt.....	2
Natick. Cong. Ch. \$64., Debating Soc. \$16.20.....	80
Newbury. Mrs. E. A. Jewett.....	5
New Marlboro'. First Cong. Ch.....	40
Newton. Ladies' Sewing Circle b. of C.....	
Northampton. Edwards Ch. \$66.40, Mrs. Lucy S. Sanderson \$11.....	77
North Abington. Chas. Stetson.....	2
Northborough. Lyman Ass'n \$5., and b. of C.....	5
North Hadley. Cong. Ch.....	18
North Middleboro. Cong. Ch.....	22
Norton. Cong. Ch. (\$80. of which from E. B. Wheaton to const. Mrs. E. B. WHEAT- TON L. M.....	46
Orange. Cong. Sab. Sch. to const. CEPHAS M. THAYER L. M.....	55
Perru. Zenas Watkins.....	10
Plainfield. Ladies 75c. and b. of c. by Rev. S. Clark.....	25
Princeton. Ladies' Benev. Soc.....	30
Randolph. Atherton Wales \$30. to const. Mrs. MEHETABLE WALES, L. M.....	1
Rochdale. Eliza Craige.....	3
Rockport. First Cong. Ch. \$52., L. W. Al- len \$5.....	57
Russell. C. C. C.....	100
Shelburne. Cong. Sab. Sch. for a <i>Teacher</i>	29
Shrewsbury. Cong. Ch. to const. DEA. ABUNAH HARLOW L. M.....	62
Southborough. Mrs. Eliza Moore.....	36
South Hadley. Cong. Ch.....	
South Hadley Falls. First Cong. Ch.....	
Springfield. Olivet Ch. \$16., "A. A. H." \$5., Mrs. R. C. Hubbard \$1.....	23

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Winchester. Cong. Ch.....	34 43
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Bethlehem. Cong. Ch. \$63.50. and b. of C.	83 50
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Colchester. Cong. Sew. Soc. \$2. and b. of C.....	2 00
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Darien. Cong. Ch.....	40 00
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Wolcott. Ephraim Hall.....	50 00
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Sag Harbor. Charles N. Brown, to const. Rev. Wm. GUTHRIE BARNES L. M.....	30 00	Winchester. Rev. J. W. D.....	
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West Rush. Mary J. Martin b. of fruit.....		FLORIDA.	
West Walworth. Mrs. Mila Newhall \$10., James Newhall \$5., S. W. Miller, S. A. Dewey and J. D. Dewey \$2. ea., F. M. 50c.....	21 50	Monticello. C. M. B.....	
	5 00	LOUISIANA.	
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Vineland. Thanksgiving Coll., Union Meeting.....		Spring Hill. Wm. Duncan.....	2
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This Magazine will be sent, gratuitously, to the Missionaries of the Association; and—if they shall request—to Life Members; to all clergymen who take up collections for the Association, or present its claim to their people, through the Monthly Concert, or otherwise; to Superintendents of Sabbath Schools; to College Libraries; to Theological Seminaries; to Societies of Inquiry on Missions; and to every donor who does not prefer to take it as a subscriber, and contributes in a year not less than five dollars.

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1. MONEY, to sustain our Schools and Missions.
2. CLOTHING, of all kinds, for the suffering Freedmen.
3. BOOKS and Stationery for Schools, *interesting* books for reading in families just learning to use them.
4. SUPPLIES for Teachers' Homes. *The boarding of our Teachers* is the heaviest item in supporting our Schools at the South. Any article of food in use in your home—flour, vegetables, dried fruits, pickles of any kind, hams, smoked or salt meat—will be most useful.

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1. Under the lid of each box, put a list of the articles, and an envelope directed to your post-office.
2. Mark the box plainly to us; and somewhere on it put the name of the town from which it comes.
3. Notify us promptly of the shipment—when and by what line—and send duplicate list of contents *in letter*, to the office.

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FORM OF A BEQUEST.

"I BEQUEATH to my executor (or executors) the sum of—dollars in trust, to pay the same in — days after my decease to the person who, when the same is payable, shall act as Treasurer of the "American Missionary Association," New York City, to be applied under the direction of the Executive Committee of the Association, to its charitable uses and purposes."

The Will should be attested by three witnesses, [in some States three are required—in other States only two,] who should write against their names, their places of residence [if in cities, the street and number]. The following form of attestation will answer for every State in the Union: "Signed, sealed, published and declared by the said [A. B.] as his last Will and Testament, in presence of us, who, at the request of the said A. B., and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses." In some States, it is required that the Will should be made at least two months before the death of the testator.